

No. 88 October 1975

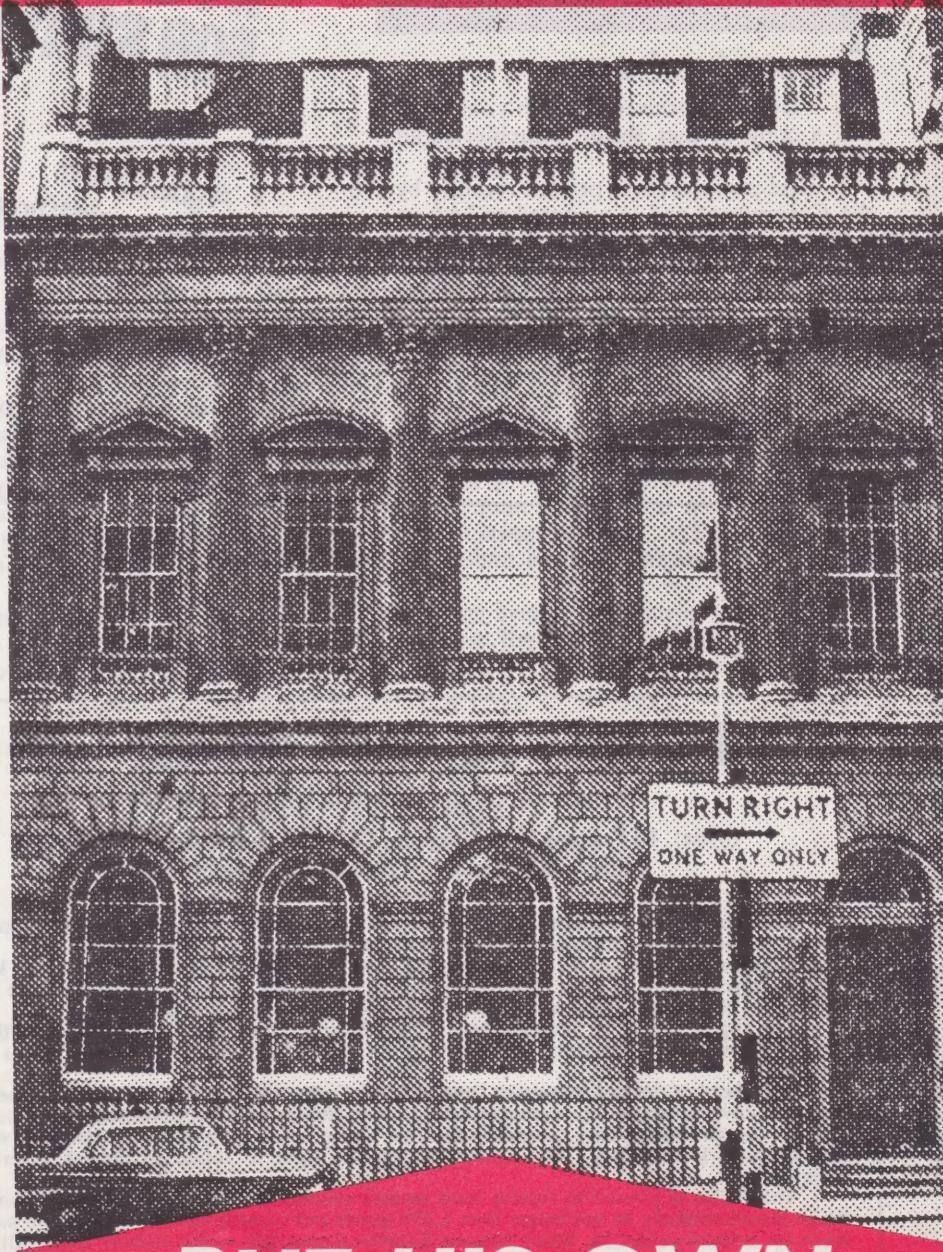
Spearhead

15p

Brooks's, S.W.1



JENKINS OPENS CLUB DOORS TO BLACKS



**BUT HIS OWN
CLUB KEEPS
THEM OUT**

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Expensive hoax

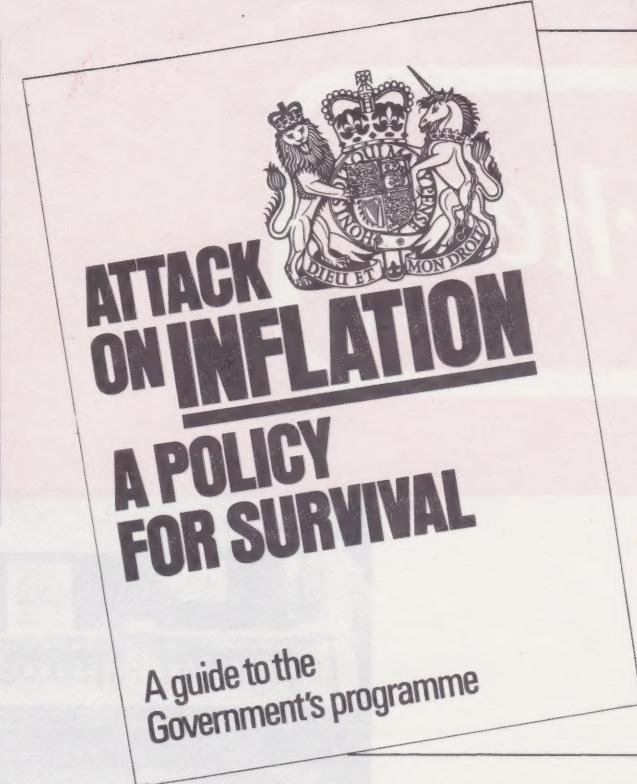
Have you received through your letter box a copy of that absurd pamphlet about inflation?

The pamphlet was printed recently by the Government and is supposed to have to have been delivered to every household in Britain. That makes an awful lot of households, so an awful lot of pamphlets must have been printed. The mind boggles at the thought of what the cost must have been in printing and delivering the pamphlets.

And all for what?

It appears that the Government's idea was to 'inform' the public about the reasons for the appalling inflation rate — as if it had not already been informed *ad nauseam* by the papers and T.V. — and to appeal to it to co-operate in bringing inflation under control.

Such an appeal is of course an utter nonsense. Since the public itself has had nothing whatever to do with creating infla-



THE PAMPHLET
The mind boggles
at the cost.

tion and can itself do nothing whatever to control it, the whole exercise is just a gigantic waste of time and money.

The usual bogus causes of inflation were trotted out: world price rises in food, raw materials and oil; wage rises in British industry. The public, needless to say, can do nothing about the first but it was asked to help in controlling the second by a passionate appeal to it to support the £6 a week pay rise limit.

As might have been expected, the pamphlet contained no mention of the real cause of inflation, which is the creation of

excessive money by bankers' credit — repayable to the bankers by the public, and Government, at interest. The Government spoke of wage increases as an element in the rising price of goods and services; it said not a word about the element that really matters: the rising burden of debt 'owed' to the banking fraternity by Government, industry and commerce.

So in fact the pamphlet was nothing but a hoax — and an expensive one for which the taxpayer foots the bill.

Foots the bill eventually, that is. The immediate cost of the whole operation will simply make another dent in the Government purse. How will this dent be remedied? By more Government borrowing from the banks of course.

Which means more inflation.

Voice of an arch-hypocrite

One of the chief ramifications of the new 'anti-discriminatory' laws now being introduced is that henceforth clubs all over the country will not be able to choose whom they admit as members. This at least is how the law will turn out for working men's clubs and the like. If coloured immigrants wish to join these clubs and the clubs refuse them, those clubs will be liable to prosecution.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins has been one of those in the forefront of the campaign to promote this law, and last month when speaking at the meeting at Newham during which he was pelted with flour he bitterly attacked those clubs which discriminated on racial grounds in the admission of members.

This led some people to enquire as to

S P E A R H E A D

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Spearhead exists to reflect a cross-section of contemporary British nationalist opinion. It is privately published by its Editor and is independent of all political parties and groups.

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what clubs, if any, Mr. Jenkins himself is a member. It was found that he is a member of two — both highly exclusive and elitist West End clubs, namely The Beafsteak and Brooks's.

The Beafsteak Club maintains a limit of 300 members, none of which is coloured. Brooks's has a membership limit of 900, none of which — again — is coloured.

Both clubs would of course deny that the non-admission of coloureds is a matter of official policy. Nevertheless, the size of the membership fees and the highly patriotic atmosphere make it certain that very few would ever apply, while the secretive manner in which applications are dealt with make it equally certain that none would get accepted.

Mr. Jenkins can therefore pontificate on public platforms up and down the land against Geordies, Taffys, Yorkshire Tykes and Cockneys who want to exclude coloured elements from their club life, but he can spare himself any fears about the prospect that his own life may be spoiled by the admission of such unwelcome intruders.

In a party of hypocrites, Mr. Roy Jenkins is the biggest bloody hypocrite of all!

Death well deserved

Lefties, 'progressives' and liberals the world over have been howling blue murder against the Franco Government in Spain on behalf of 11 terrorists sentenced to death.

3 of the terrorists are Basque separatists and the remainder are Maoist 'urban guerillas'. Their victims largely include police officers.

At the time of our going to press the reaction of the Spanish authorities to these appeals is not known. We can only hope that they will not go soft at the last moment and give in to those who are doing the shouting. The terrorists deserve everything coming to them for their crimes, and we can only say that it is a great pity that we in Britain do not take the same firm action against those who go about murdering and maiming in pursuit of their subversive causes. If we did it is certain that the task of our security services would be much easier.

The right thing in the wrong place

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher did herself no good at all by her speech in New York last month in which she diagnosed "the British sickness" before an audience of Americans.

Much in the speech was sound and true, particularly those sections in which Mrs. Thatcher attacked the mania for 'equality' that is levelling down everything in British life. Some was nonsense — particularly the claim that taxes caused inflation.

But the most appalling thing about the speech was the fact that it was a speech

attacking the ills of Britain, made to Americans, in America.

British people when meeting and talking among themselves may, and indeed should, severely criticise those things that are wrong in their country.

But British people when travelling abroad should not advertise their country's ills to foreigners. Those ills are anyway not the business of foreigners.

Sometimes there is one thing worse than saying the wrong thing in politics, and that is saying the right thing in the wrong place. Mrs. Thatcher has assuredly done this. She hopes, she tells us, to be Prime Minister within four years. Will she, in that capacity, go about the world airing Britain's dirty linen before the eyes and ears of mankind? If so, she will certainly prove herself unfit for that job.

Who creates anti-semitism?

We reprint on this page a cutting from the *Jewish Chronicle* the contents of which make us very sad.

The cutting features part of a report on AJEX (the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women). According to the report, AJEX intends to intensify its war against the National Front by preventing it from "having a platform", whatever that means, and stirring up other members of the Jewish community against the NF by "advising" them "about the aims and content of extremist organisations" so that those organisations could be "more effec-

tively countered."

One would suppose from the title of AJEX that its function is a non-political one of looking after the welfare of Jews who served in the armed forces — a perfectly honourable and legitimate function with which we would not quarrel.

That such an organisation should consider its functions to extend to interfering in the democratic rights of a British political party to state its views, and indeed to consider itself in a state of "war" with that party, is most regrettable — not least because it is liable to lead a lot of fair-minded British people to question what a Jewish "Ex-Servicemen's" organisation is doing adopting such a role, and perhaps as a consequence of such questioning to gravitate to the very "anti-semitism" that AJEX is supposed to be fighting.

Although the National Front, like *Spearhead*, has sometimes criticised the actions of certain individual Jews and Jewish organisations, it advocates no policies that are anti-Jewish in the general sense. If, therefore, conflict ever breaks out between the NF and the Jewish community (which we hope will not happen) it is likely to be at the wish of certain sections of that community rather than at the wish of the NF.

We must not of course take the avowed policies of AJEX to be representative of the attitude of the whole of Jewry towards the NF. Perhaps if other Jews, and particularly the Jewish Board of Deputies, were to publicly condemn and dissociate themselves from AJEX's attitude, much would be done to avert such an impression.

Ajex steps up war on NF

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

The Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women (Ajex) is intensifying its war on extremists and neo-fascists in a bid to stop the spread of overt racism during the present economic difficulties in Britain.

Mr Ronald Shelley, national chairman of Ajex, told the JEWISH CHRONICLE that a primary target of its opposition was the National Front.

"We are well aware," he said, "that the NF intends to put up as many candidates as possible at future elections and their policies are quite openly racial."

Wherever possible Ajex was concerned to prevent extremist organisations from having a platform. It was also working with community

relations councils to improve all forms of race relations at local level.

Ajex members were being placed in such organisations as the United Nations Association in an attempt to prevent the fostering of antisemitism in the guise of anti-Zionism and were working with the Council of Christians and Jews, nationally and locally, to prevent racism and discrimination.

Mr Shelley told me that defence seminars were being organised throughout Britain to advise Jewish groups, particularly young people, about the aims and content of extremist organisations, so that racist activities and antisemitism could be more effectively countered.

Excerpt
from the
J.C.

"THE LEAGUE OF ST. GEORGE IS JUST A CLUB"

The President of the League, Mr. H. Grestock, replies to Martin Webster's article "The League of St. George - a Front for European Nationalism."

Dear Sirs,

We must refute the suggestion that the League of St. George originated from some sinister Machiavellian plot to subvert National Front policy. On the contrary, the league arose spontaneously, almost accidentally, and each stage of its development has been determined by sheer pressure of events, rather than by deliberate preparation.

There are many references in Martin Webster's article to "Mosleyites", but the fact is that only a tiny minority of our members are also members of Union Movement. Many are ex-members of that party but it is as inaccurate to refer to them as "Mosleyites" as to refer to ex-members of the NSM or BNP as "Jordanites". When a person becomes an ex-member of an organisation it indicates, surely, that he (or she) no longer agrees with that organisation is some important respect.

However, many of us who left UM in the late 60's and early 70's maintained contact with each other, and with some of their friends who remained in the party, on a purely personal basis. Nevertheless, the circle of friends gradually grew as those involved made new friends in other political groups. There was no organisation at this stage, and those concerned only met together in large numbers on rare occasions.

Over the years, some of us had attended national gatherings in Europe and more especially the pilgrimage at Diksmuide in Belgium. It was observed on these occasions that although most European countries were represented (including Ireland, Scotland and Wales), the flag of England and the Union Jack were conspicuous by their absence. After consultation with the organisers, it was agreed that a contingent representing England would be invited to attend the ceremony in 1974.

Formal organisation became necessary for the Diksmuide gathering of that year because (a) a named organisation was a pre-requisite to participation in the main ceremony, and (b) travel and accommodation arrangements could be better

organised on a party basis. Originally, therefore, the League was formed as an *ad hoc* organisation for the Diksmuide arrangements and, at the time of its formation no other function was envisaged.

However, a party of 50 went to Diksmuide that year, and the comradeship and essential feeling of unity which was evident on that occasion led to the desire to make the organisation permanent and extend its functions. It was after Diksmuide 1974 that the policy and the programme of the League was drawn up and it has remained unchanged ever since.

The policy and programme is based on a few general principles only - which are designed so as not to conflict with the particular policies or viewpoints of any party.

As regards consultation with the leadership of the National Front about how the League should function, the difficulty here is that in order to maintain strict neutrality arrangements made with one party would have to be matched by similar arrangements with other parties. We do not believe that this is possible in practice. Nevertheless, we are prepared to co-operate in any reasonable way if requested to do so.

The common bond on which the League is based is the determination to preserve our culture, our way of life, from all destructive influences - domestic or alien. Certainly the League believes in nationalism, but the nationalism of people (i.e. folk nationalism) rather than nationalism based on geographical boundaries (which leads to the absurd assumption, for example, that anyone born in Britain is part of the British Nation).

However, apart from this one proviso, we lay down no rules and make no attempt to dictate a final definition of nationalism. Most members would extend the concept of folk nationalism to the peoples of Europe and the White Commonwealth. We are proud of being English, but we are proud of being British also, and we do not advocate the fragmentation of Great Britain. We make a point of wearing Union Jack badges at Diksmuide - particularly as, at first, the Union Jack was found to be misunderstood by some foreign nationalists as representing "supra-nationalism" or "British oppression".

On the question of Europe we have tried to

be scrupulously fair. Prior to the referendum we wrote to the Chairman of the NF twice to request an anti-EEC article, but no reply was received. Most members of the League are opposed to the EEC, but feel that its pernicious aspects can be remedied by co-operation with nationalists in other EEC countries.

On the Irish question the League has no policy, and we have no knowledge of the telegramme referred to by Martin Webster. However, regrettably, some foreign nationalists have a distorted view of events in Northern Ireland. Because of this they see the situation as one where the British are "oppressing" Irish nationalism, and they conclude that all British nationalist groups must support the Irish nationalists. We certainly did not forbid members to discuss any subject on the Diksmuide trip, but those taking part were advised not to get into heated arguments with foreigners on Northern Ireland because foreign nationalists are sharply divided on the question and we feel it is *infra dig* to inflame divisions in foreign groups.

The League is not a recruiting ground for Column 88. Indeed, although all members (and guests) are free to sell or give away literature of any type at our meetings, we have never seen anything issued by Column 88 and, to our knowledge, only one of our members is also a member of this organisation.

There are no 'degrees' of League membership. "Friends of the League" are simply non-members who wish to receive copies of the *League Review* and details of our activities. There are no secret meetings although, for obvious reasons, the venues of some meetings cannot be disclosed to non-members. There is no secret leadership. The names (and often the addresses) of most League officers appear regularly in the *League Review*. However, we are always prepared to respect the confidentiality of any member. There are no "secret oaths" and the "initiation ceremonies" are simply special meetings which new members attend to ensure that they have the same understanding of the function of the League as the founder-members, and to be officially welcomed into membership.

- H. Grestock (President)

MARTIN WEBSTER

THE LEAGUE OF ST. GEORGE IS A DANGER TO BRITISH NATIONALISM

TO THE NAIVE, to those who know little of who's who and what's what on the subterranean fringes of what is loosely described as "The Right", Mr. Grestock's explanation concerning the League might seem thoroughly plausible. But those who know the score will realise that while Mr. Grestock's article does contain truth, it is coy in that it does not contain the whole truth. Furthermore, on some questions it is clear that either Mr. Grestock is ill-informed about his own organisation, or is desirous of perpetrating positive untruths about it.

I will take his explanations point by point:-

1 - MOSLEYISM.

It may be true that only a minority of League members are currently members of Union Move-

ment - but the majority, if not all, of the leading members (and they are the ones who count) are former U.M. members. Mr. Grestock was careful in his wording. He did not say that these ex-UM members left UM because they disagreed with its policies (including the fundamental "Europe a Nation" concept) but because they "no longer agreed with that organisation" - quite another thing.

The truth of the matter is that these people left UM not because they disagreed with UM policies; on the contrary they left it because they fervently agreed with its policies but felt that the leadership of that organisation was too moribund to be effective in promoting those policies. This is understandable, as I gather than Sir Oswald Mosley himself no longer sustains UM membership, but airs his views via a note-paper organisa-

tion called The Oswald Mosley Secretariat.

I am surprised that Mr. Grestock should resort to the semantic trick of confusing support for a particular organisation, and support for particular policies associated with an organisation, to try and obscure the plain fact that the League of St. George leadership are motivated by Mosleyite thinking and the Mosleyite tradition.

2 - EUROPEAN NATIONALISM

Mr. Grestock again resorted to confusionist tactics when he dealt with reservations held by "most" League members about the E.E.C. It may well be that the League does not like certain aspects of the E.E.C. structure, but he did not deny the point which I made in my original article that the League did support the concept of "Europe a

Nation" . . . that is, the submerger of the British nation into a single confederated European State. But even where the E.E.C. is concerned he indicated that the League would be prepared to tolerate even that providing certain adjustments were made to it.

There may well be fundamental differences between the kind of "united Europe" which the E.E.C. bureaucrats want and the "Europe a Nation" which the League wants . . . but both involve the destruction of Britain as an independent nation-state, the absorption of British national sovereignty by a supra-national power, and that proposition must be anathema to all British nationalists. It is because of this that the League is not only not a British Nationalist organisation, in the final analysis it is an anti-British Nationalist organisation. The League could wave a million Union Jacks in order to con the young and the gullible, but that would still not make it a British nationalist organisation. Symbols should not be confused with ideas.

The non-British Nationalist outlook of the League is in fact admitted by Mr. Grestock when he says that the League believes in the "Nationalism of people (i.e. folk nationalism) rather than nationalism based on geographical boundaries" and that most League members "would extend the concept of folk nationalism to the peoples of Europe" as well as to the White Commonwealth. This is pure Mosleyism. I heard Sir Oswald waxing eloquent on just these lines at Kensington Town Hall about 12 years ago, but he additionally proposed to bring South America into Europe as well!

3 - DIKSMUIDE, THE IRISH QUESTION AND UNITED KINGDOM UNITY

Mr. Grestock was certainly coy in his references to how some foreign nationalist groups objected to League members flying the Union Jack at the Pan-Europeanist gathering at Diksmuide, Belgium, in 1974. To be precise, there was a contingent representing the Irish Republican movement present as officially invited delegates and they raised Hell when they saw the British flag. In regard to the trip to Diksmuide this year, our information is that League members were definitely advised not to engage in debates on the Irish Question . . . and as much has been admitted by a prominent League member who wrote to the Editor of *Spearhead* on the subject, though he tried to obscure the significance of the "advice" or "instruction" (take your choice) by engaging in the League's favourite sport, semantic games.

I was definitely also informed that a telegramme was received and read out at one meeting during the Diksmuide festivities (it may be that the meeting concerned was a 'fringe' event) from an Italian organisation — I was told the M.S.I., in which fraternal greetings were expressed to one and all, including the Provisional I.R.A.

At a time when loyal British subjects in Northern Ireland and other parts of the United Kingdom are being subjected to I.R.A. bomb blasts, at a time when British soldiers are getting shot in the back by I.R.A. thugs, what the Hell are supposed British Nationalists doing at a gathering at which political representatives of the I.R.A. are present and welcomed? To me, those who are prepared to rub shoulders with and join parades which include supporters of the I.R.A. are nothing short of traitors to Britain.

Mr. Grestock says that the League does not support the fragmentation of the United Kingdom. Why then does the League fraternise with Fenians at Diksmuide? Why then has the League, according to information admitted to me by a League Council member, instigated formal contacts with the Scottish and Welsh 'nationalist' parties whose objective is to fragment the United Kingdom? Perhaps these moves were instigated by prominent League member and *League Review* Editor Mrs Marion Marriott, whose sympathy with the Irish Republican cause, in and out of Union Movement, has been a matter of notoriety for years . . . but then from the very start the Mosley movement has always been soft on Irish Republicanism.

All these facts further indicate that the League is not only a non-British Nationalist organ-

isation, but in effect can only be an anti-British Nationalist influence.

4 - COLUMN 88, OATHS AND INITIATION CEREMONIES

Mr. Grestock's claim that the League is not used as a recruiting ground for Column 88 — a clandestine Hitler-worshipping organisation with a British and German membership — and that the League has only one member who is also a member of Column 88 is just not true.

I have reliable information to the effect that "several" leading League members were present at this year's Column 88 Adolf Hitler Birthday party, which was held in the remote farmhouse near Marlborough of a leading League member who is, to the best of my information, the number two organiser in Britain of Column 88. At this party celebrants were given biro pens inscribed: "Column 88 — Führerfest 1975, Marlborough".

The man who owned that farmhouse was present, along with Mr. Grestock and other leading League members, at a private house in London on the evening of Saturday 6th September, where they officiated at a ceremony organised to induct a number of new members of the League. This man, as was Mr. Grestock and other League officials, was wearing a uniform black shirt. A large book with a swastika embossed on it was among the paraphernalia on display. After being awarded their scrolls of membership, some inductees gave vent to their profound emotions by giving stiff right arm salutes.

We are also aware that not only known Column 88 members but also certain (but not all) League members received a document posted from Las Palmas on 30th May, 1975. This document was printed on the headed notepaper of the Italian National Socialist organisation Ordine Nuovo, dated "23rd Mai 1975" and headed "Communique — ATLANTIC CONFERENCE OF THE UNDERGROUND AXIS".

The communique made it clear that a conference had just been held in Las Palmas at which the following organisations were represented: Legion Afrika (which was the "host organisation" at the conference representing Rhodesia and South Africa; the Argentinian Anti-Communist Alliance; Ordine Nuovo; and Column 88, representing its Swiss, French, British and Brazilian sections.

There can be no doubt that there are secret inner cadres within the League membership, but because they are secret one could not expect Mr. Grestock to discuss them. Perhaps they are so secret that he, as President of the League, knows nothing about them.

5 - THE LEAGUE AND THE NF

Mr. Grestock insists that his organisation means no harm to the NF, and is not trying to influence the NF's policies. It must be obvious to all that great harm could be done to the NF by the mass media and other enemies of the party if it allowed itself to associate in any way with the League, bearing in mind the League's associates, involvements and activities. For this reason, if for no other, I am glad that the NF National Directorate has decided not just to prohibit any office-bearing NF member from holding membership of the League, but has decided to proscribe the League to all NF members. This means that any NF member who retains membership of the League or who involves him or herself in any League activity, risks expulsion from the party.

But there is another important reason why the League should be proscribed by the NF (in addition, that is, to the need to defend the NF's British Nationalist principles). In my last article on the League I stated that I had questioned a member of the League's Council. This man was also an NF Group organiser. Because he was an NF colleague he should have been open and frank with me. But in fact the moment I broached the subject of the League with him he became evasive. He ended up by asking me to try and get the information I

wanted by contacting another officer of the League.

Why should I have to contact somebody who is not even a member, let alone an official of the NF, to get the information I required, when an NF official refused to be frank with me? That situation brought home to me that because of its very nature, the League can only be a divisive influence on the National Front — with one member or officer of the party not knowing whether he can trust another. Without mutual trust and undivided loyalty, no party can hope to survive.

If there are any NF members who have been conned into joining the League of St. George, I urge them to admit their mistake and get out of it now. For all its faults, for all its squabbles, the National Front is the only organisation which offer British patriots any hope. Outfits such as the League of St. George are at best backward-looking coterie devoted to fantasising and political masturbation, and at worst could well be encouraged by the ultimate enemies of Nationalism for the purpose neutralising and discrediting people who would otherwise be able servants of the Nationalist cause.

NF Industrial Policy outlined

Beyond Capitalism and Socialism (Published by National Front Policy Committee) Available from Nationalist Books at 20p.

This booklet represents the largest and most comprehensive work to date produced by the NF Policy Committee. It is an outline, given in 24 pages, *Spearhead* size, of the economic, industrial and financial policies of the party. With ample illustration, it is much more attractively produced than previous NF policy booklets.

The booklet begins with an introduction in which it states that NF policies are not bound by any of the old left-wing/right-wing divisions over economic questions but attempts to synthesise the best ideas out of old party doctrines into a new creed which meets the demands of the modern age of economics.

There is then a chapter dealing with the main ills of contemporary British industry. This is followed by a condemnation of the internationalist economic system which militates against real self-help on the part of the British economy. There is then a deeper analysis of some of Britain's industrial weaknesses, such as lack of investment, efficiency and incentive to work.

An important chapter follows which deals with finance, and squarely lays the blame on financial forces for our appalling inflation rate.

The booklet then exposes the futility of the political left as an opponent of the worst abuses of the old system and as an agent of radical change. Following this is a chapter dealing with the way in which the left exploits industrial chaos in the unions. There are then two brief chapters analysing the bad effects of the present social welfare system on British industriousness and exploring schemes for workers' partnership in industry.

The booklet concludes with a statement of the major proposals for industry made by the National Front.

The main body of the work in producing this booklet has been undertaken by John Tyndall. For helpful criticism and advice on the general subject matter he is grateful to Martin Webster and Andrew Coniam. On the specific subject of workers' partnership he has received assistance from Richard Stoner.

All persons aspiring to become National Front publicists or candidates for parliament or local council are strongly urged to obtain and study this vital new booklet.

ENVIRONMENT ALERT

SCANDALOUS DISREGARD is shown for the damage done to our environment by present-day industry. This is a cause of grave concern for Nationalists and trade unionists. If Britain is to be a fit place for future generations to live and work in, big business, like every other section of society, must accept its social responsibilities — even at the expense of profits. Allied with this is the urgent need for a comprehensive government programme both to tackle the menace of pollution and ensure that advancing industrialisation does not destroy the rural heritage of the British people.

POLLUTION'S MANY THREATS

Pollution used to be thought of as fumes in our cities, waste in our rivers — and precious little else. It was the kind of problem that a good 'cleaning-up' drive could cure. In Britain we have had a series of clean-up schemes and our cities are now, by and large, easier places to breathe in and see in than they were before. But that doesn't mean that we are even halfway to tackling pollution, because people are realising that pollution goes much deeper, takes on so many forms, and is increasing on such a vast scale that no number of simple clean-ups will ever solve the problem. While the air has become cleaner, the sea and many rivers become more and more contaminated. Industry, agriculture and the consumer dump more rubbish, harmful waste and chemicals on to the land. The air is polluted, this time by noise from aircraft and traffic, and for workers by the din of machines.

The whole process is part and parcel of increasing industrialisation, which produces more waste. There is another danger too, one which cannot strictly be called pollution but which affects the environment just as much and is part of the same problem. Industry not only makes waste — it is at the same time destroying bit by bit natural resources such as coal, oil, iron and other ores — things which we had always imagined were limitless. So the environment deteriorates as the things we rely on for our standard of living are used up, and it deteriorates faster as the demand for more and more goods increase. If our environment is to be radically improved, huge issues have to be faced, such as the way industry develops, the way resources are used, new standards for deciding what price the community as a whole pays for a product.

Trade unionists have a right to a say on these problems, because they are double victims of their environment; they not only suffer the general deterioration of the environment along with everyone else, many

also suffer the particular forms of pollution in their own place of work. Already there is growing concern among workers about the need to find solutions soon, and a growing demand for more practical action now.

ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT

Cleaning up the most obvious forms of pollution will not solve the environmental problem, but it cannot be ignored either. The biggest success so far has been in the air, thanks to the Clean Air Acts and the Alkali and Works Regulations. But even here there is a new danger, that of pollution from cars. On present trends, there could be twice as many vehicles on the roads in 40 years, producing twice as much carbon monoxide and other fumes and twice as much noise — unless we act now.

Though some rivers are being cleaned up in Britain, there are thousands of miles of polluted rivers and waterways — many of them needed as a source of drinking water. And demand for water is expected to double in 30 years. The position is worse still in the sea and river estuaries. According to a Royal Commission Report, a huge and growing amount of waste is pouring into Britain's estuaries — way beyond the level at which the sea can break it down. Untreated sewage is one of the less harmful pollutants; others, such as heavy metals, organochlorines and toxic substances are far more dangerous.

The land is being increasingly polluted in multiple ways. Solid wastes from industry are dumped on it or buried in it, and acidic, caustic or toxic waste alone account for over half-a-million tons a year. Agriculture is also polluting, leaving pesticides and chemical sprays and fertilisers on the land for birds and animals to eat — and for the rain to wash away into rivers.

The land's third pollutant is the domestic consumer, who, as he consumes more, dumps more rubbish, and this is increasingly in the form of metal containers, plastics and paper. All these forms of pollution have been looked at by the Royal Commission, and the Government is taking action on some of them. £1,300M, for example, is to be spent on cleaning up our water supply and rivers during the next five years. But even though the most striking conclusion of the Royal Commission was that the pollution problem is a very serious one, the Government is not acting quickly enough or widely enough, to check pollution — even at its present levels.

EVEN WORSE DANGERS

While the Royal Commission has concentrated on the forms of pollution that

everyone recognises, academics, sociologists and trade unionists are getting more and more concerned at the hidden threats to our environment. Some of the new dangers are very insidious because they are the by-product of attempts to abolish the most glaring forms of pollution, and so often they pass for 'progress'.

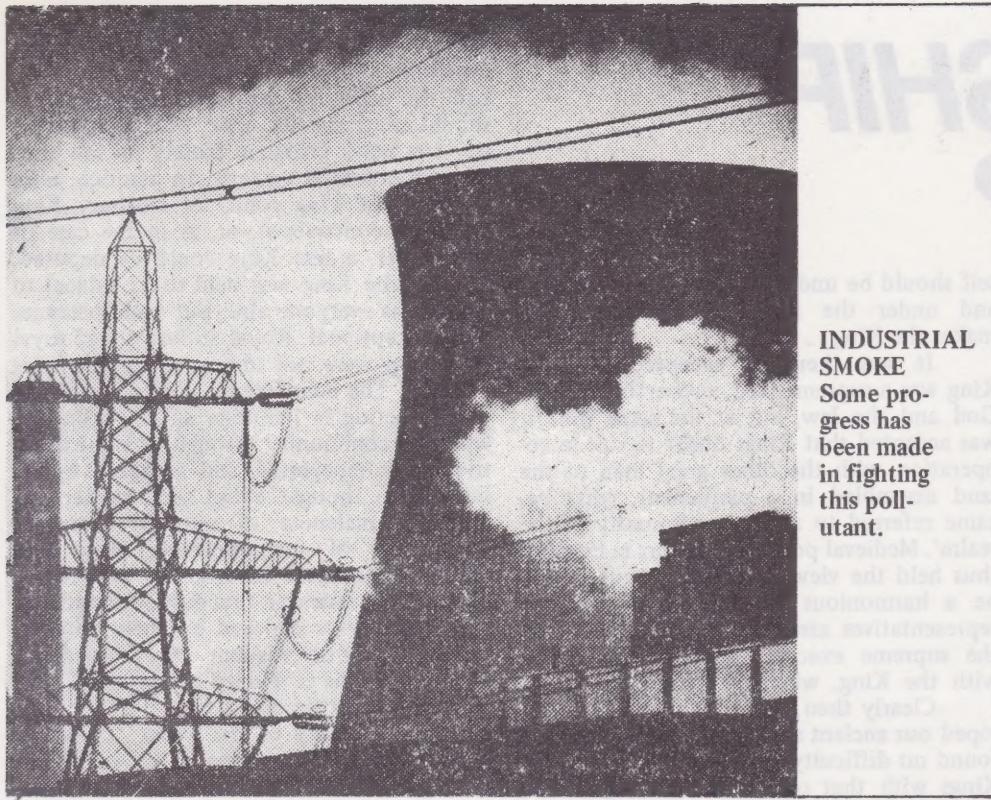
In factories this process is presently taking place. High levels of mechanisation have taken the back-breaking labour out of many jobs. But we are only beginning to work out the effects to health — especially mental and social health — of boring and unrewarding production line jobs, and of increased shift-work and night-work. Urban development, which has always gone hand in hand with growing industry, is only beginning to be understood as a major environment problem in itself. And it is linked with its opposite, regional underdevelopment, where the population as a whole is saved from congestion, but thousands suffer all the miseries of permanent unemployment.

Transport also produces hazards which go far beyond the unpleasantness of noise and fumes. More and more land which could be used for agriculture or for housing is now devoted simply to getting us from one place to another. Bigger and faster roads are increasingly splitting up what were once integrated communities. On a larger scale still, the growing exploitation of world resources has reached a level where it is clear that some basic resources could eventually run out. Indeed, the question is not so much when they will run out — scientific opinion differs widely on this — but when they will become scarce enough for prices to soar and major distortions to occur in Britain's and the world's economy.

Scientists, trade unionists and Nationalists will also have to pay serious attention to the problems of mankind's wholesale reshaping of nature rebounding back on him in ways he could never have foreseen. The depletion of resources, the enormous Asian populations, and the large-scale production of man-made substances could have a major impact on the balance of nature, upsetting the way in which animals, vegetation and human beings depend on each other for their existence. Because the extent of man's interdependence with other life is not known, we cannot say how serious a threat this could prove to be.

ENVIRONMENT S.O.S.

Industrialisation and mechanisation are the direct cause of pollution and the wider environmental hazards, but that does not mean we can eliminate the problems by



INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

Some progress has been made in fighting this pollutant.

eliminating industry. Countries like Britain depend on industry too much for that. But there is another reason, which perhaps provides a key to the solution. It is only the kind of industrialisation we have known in the past which is damaging to the environment. Because production has been geared to profit rather than to social need, the environmental effects of new machines and processes have not been included in the equation when industrial decisions are made. If these factors were now included, technology could be used to reduce existing problems, and could be developed so as not to create new ones.

Obviously, the correct approach is not to seek a return to some idealised pastoral system, but to use and control technology to improve further the lot of the people. There is a crying need for proper standards to be worked out for the different environment problems, and for measures to make sure that industry observes these standards. Pollution can best be cut down by introducing the relevant prohibitions on firms which produce harmful waste. This system would be preferable to the present one of inadequate fines, which are only passed on to the consumer or workforce. Firms should be made to take in all the factors — including the social ones — when introducing new machinery and techniques. The cost of deteriorating health and well-being of their employees must be included in their estimations — not only for social reasons but also because it will cost them money in the long run.

On a broader front, action must be taken to economise on our limited resources.

Re-cycling materials by using again what are now considered to be waste is a start. Another possible way is to get rid of planned obsolescence, and make goods to last much longer. This of course, could have dramatic effects on employment, but if the reduced work were spread evenly among the workforce, there could be yet another social gain — increased leisure time in which to enjoy the improved environment. The key to solving Britain's environmental and resource problems lies in a greater degree of national, social and economic planning.

SOCIAL PRIORITIES

Industry, much more than the Government, local authorities, Armed Services and the public generally, has a great responsibility for the environment. Industry's job, as big business sees it, is to concentrate on growth and make profits. But business, like any other activity, must accept moral values. Big business bemoans the fact that anti-pollution measures would increase costs, and they demand that the Government subsidise these costs by means of grants, tax concessions, etc. But why should taxpayers' money be used to protect the environment when the excessive profits made by big business — especially foreign multi-nationals — allow them easily to tackle their own companies' pollution? If all industry were state owned it would indeed be the Government's duty to finance anti-pollution measures, but the vast majority of British industries are in private hands.

Notwithstanding the fact that most new plants are now taking into account

environmental considerations to a limited degree, where satisfactory protection cannot be given, or where no guarantee against undue damage to the environment can be provided, plans for siting new plants should be seriously reconsidered. The welfare of the British people and their environment is far more important than the profits of a few big companies.

There is nothing new in pollution control. Early legislation enforced the fitting of silencers to cars; this reduced their running efficiency by nearly 10 per cent, with a comparable increase in costs, but it was obviously a socially-desirable piece of legislation, and if we are to keep our health, sanity and standards this kind of protection must be extended. Industry is at present spending money, but only a fraction of what should be spent. And clearly a great deal more money must be spent on environmental protection in the future. It is inescapable that industry must recognise its responsibilities in this area.

Outside industry, the Government should take extensive measures to combat domestic pollution and on an international scale seek co-operation from other countries in tackling world-pollution. Any co-operative approach to the conservation of world resources and the reduction of pollution is to be welcomed. This does not necessitate U.N. interference or more internationalism; it simply means that national governments co-operate on this issue for the good of mankind.

ON THE ATTACK

Nationalist trade unionists can begin to attack the environmental problem at each and every level. At the workplace and in whole industries, environmental issues can and must be brought into the range of subjects covered by collective bargaining and by health and safety arrangements. The first responsibility is to the health and welfare of the workers themselves. Pollution — above all from noise — hits them harder than any other section of the population.

Environmental considerations must also be brought into negotiations on new work systems — to improve the broader well-being of British workers. And by making sure that companies are more aware of their responsibilities inside the factory much will be done to encourage them to take their duties to the whole community more seriously.

At the locality level, Nationalists on Trades Councils can play a major part in ensuring that the interests of the community as a whole are taken into account when planning decisions are made. In housing, working people must insist on their right to share in the decisions, even if the technicalities are left to planners. In regional development, Trades Councils and Regional Advisory Committees, which con-

Continued on next page

LEADERSHIP OR NOT?

THERE has been much discussion of late within the ranks of the National Front on the problem of leadership. What is leadership? How do we arrive at the best form of leadership? Even, do we need a leader at all? If we look for a resolution of this problem, I believe we will find it in our own British past, in the medieval centuries which saw the wise evolution of constitutional authority. To me it is self-evident that nothing great in political life has ever been accomplished without leadership, or with rampant democracy. The question is only what form that leadership will take.

When our medieval forefathers first came to consider the problem of political leadership, that is, of kingship and its relation to parliamentary government, they were not so foolish as to believe that the leadership and supremacy of the King was something unjust, tyrannical or inimical to good government. On the contrary. Nor did such practical men arrive at the conclusion that all men who participated in rulership were equal, or that the wisest form of rule was 'government by committee' in which King, council and parliament shared an equality of power. Bracton, the great lawyer of the reign of Henry III, wrote in a famous passage: "The King him-

self should be under no man, but under God and under the law, wherefore the law makes the King . . ."

It was therefore accepted that the King was a supreme lord, answerable only to God and the law, but at the same time it was accepted that Kings ought to rule in co-operation with the other great men of the land assembled in a parliament, what became referred to as the 'community of the realm'. Medieval political thinkers in England thus held the view that government should be a harmonious concord of the realm's representatives assembled together, but that the supreme executive power still resided with the King, who was "under no man".

Clearly then, the great men who developed our ancient and well-tried constitution found no difficulty in reconciling the rule of Kings with that of the 'community of the realm', or, as we might say now, of leadership and participatory democracy. They were deemed to complement each other, the supreme power vested in Kings being exercised in the interests of the community as a whole, which contributed in its turn when the King summoned a parliament to deal with major affairs.

It is important to note that the theoretical abuse of supreme power by the King

was not considered an argument in itself against such power. Aquinas and other medieval thinkers accepted that subjects had the right to depose tyrannical Kings should the necessity arise, but royal authority was never criticised merely on the basis of such potential tyranny. In practice, as in the case of King John, an arbitrary King could be constrained, or, as in the case of Edward II, a bad King could be deposed, because the King was held to be subject to the law as everyone else. But such instances were exceptional. Royal authority and royal leadership were not impugned on the basis of them. The beneficence of royal supreme power, acting in harmony and co-operation with the community through its representatives, was recognised and accepted by all those who thought about such matters. In the rare instances of outright abuse of power, or of incompetence, there was always a practical remedy. It is of some significance, however, that only two medieval Kings were ever deposed by their subjects.

The subtle wisdom of our medieval forefathers thus developed a unique and near perfect constitutional system, for it recognised the primacy of the leader "under no man" and gave him power to act, yet placed him under and within the bounds of the law, and allowed for that participation, as Walter Burley expressed it in 1340, of "a plurality of men, the King and the wise men of the kingdom".

ABSOLUTE RIGHT

The supreme power vested in a medieval King gave him the absolute right in the appointment of ministers. Yet at the same time, the concept of the harmonious co-operation of King and people presupposed that his choice would be exercised in the interests of the realm as a whole. Thus the Commons could say to Edward III in 1341, "as to the Chancellor and Treasurer, the King can make his ministers as it shall please him and as his ancestors have done in all times past. But may it please him to make such ministers as are good and sufficient for him and his people." The King was therefore no arbitrary dictator, despite his supreme authority. The constraint in his choice of ministers, as in all his acts was that his power should be exercised in the interests of all, and that the community of the realm was actually in a position to demand it.

It was recognised that the king was in the best position of all to select those able enough to assist him, and his acts would be judged by the measure of his success or failure. The arbitrary elevation of favourites by a King led rapidly to his downfall.

Parliament never gained direct nomination of ministers, but ministers had to act with Parliament. The essence of parliament, therefore, remained the King with his councillors. It is true to say that parliament was the King's highest court. It was not some form of organised hindrance and op-

ENVIRONMENT ALERT *Contd. from previous page*

tain Nationalists, must press for grants to be used to the full for improvement, and ensure that development is along socially acceptable lines. And in transport, Nationalist trade unionists must watch over road-building programmes to make sure that damage to existing communities is kept to a minimum. Problems of resources, and the balance of nature, demand that this issue is made a priority for Nationalist and trade union action.

CHECK-LIST FOR ACTION

Nationalist trade unionists can help themselves in their working environment and the whole community, by considering the following proposals for action:-

1. Can the environment at your place of work be improved by (a) more attention to health and safety? (b) improved general conditions and better amenities and (c) measures to improve the way jobs are done?

2. Can your workplace make a better contribution to the general environment of the area by (a) reducing or abolishing pollu-

tion affecting land, air and water? (b) reducing unnecessary noise and (c) ensuring that environmental factors are given more attention in the design of processes, plant and equipment and products?

3. What can be done in the local community to ensure that local authorities use their powers to deal with pollution, and improve the environment and amenities in the broadest sense?

4. What particular measures should be taken to make sure the environment is given proper attention in the joint consultative and negotiating arrangements at your workplace?

There are many other ways in which the individual Nationalists and trade unionists can take action to fight pollution. And there are many ways to take collective action - through trade and social organisations who share the National Front's concern for Britain's environment. Nationalists realise that pollution is not an abstract issue - it is something which effects everyone. And as far as the big danger - industrial pollution - is concerned, only one maxim can apply: Put British people before profits.

position by the community but the harmonious co-operation of legislative and executive power. Only parliament could assent, just as only King in council could act and enforce.

The Kings, the Commons and the constitutional lawyers of medieval England contributed to the development of a constitutional system that has been the admiration and the model of the world ever since, and which really carried the medieval ideal into the modern world. What these people, who evolved an archetypal parliament and common law for all subsequent civilised democracies, believed about power and authority is surely of paramount interest to us. They created a system that was, as everyone knows, uniquely different from the kind of feudal absolutism practised in medieval Europe, which was based on Roman law and in which the King was the supreme law-giver himself.

Yet no enthusiasm for the evolution of constitutional democracy in England should blind us to the implicit and practical recognition by the English of the value of supreme executive power and supreme leadership. It was not despotic, because it lay within the bounds of the law, "the laws and righteous customs which the community of the realm shall have chosen". Since Anglo-Saxon times it was recognised that the King was "elected", and he might therefore be deposed. But as King he was supreme; he led his people, chose his council and summoned his parliaments. They operated through him, not he through them. His power was limited, not by other men, but by the legal system itself, even though he was the supreme judge. The medieval practice of "counsel and consent" by the community was a reality, certainly from the time of Henry II, but it was something which fortified the King's own enacting power. Edward I, whose measures fully defined the idea of constitutional government and who admitted his fully representative parliaments to a large share in the process of government, yet exercised his supreme authority with all the energy and single-mindedness of his Norman and Angevin predecessors. It was perhaps this very combination which made him the greatest of our medieval kings.

As we debate the nature of leadership and the need for a leader today, within our own party as well as in the nation, we

would do well to reflect on the medieval achievement in kingship, whose checks and balances and constitutional forms yet gave supreme authority to men of commanding spirit, great organising power and integrity of character. We need, and will always need such a man. Unquestionably we need him within our own ranks; and if there is such a man within them, possessed of commanding spirit, real ability, experience and personal integrity, then the party should raise him up.

He will give to his councils a large share in the process of government, but those councils will recognise and respect the personal virtues through which he earns his position of authority as leader, and which inspire those that he leads. His power will be limited, by the law, by the constitution, but it must be real power and enacting power. Power to act and power to appoint. And there must be no hindrance of this executive arm by any legislative and deliberative arm. They will depend on each other and must work as one; but the essence of any parliament must remain the leader in council.

ANSWERABLE

If the old English experience has anything to teach us it is that we need not fear leadership and the exercise of power where it is constitutionally limited. It is not a question of dictatorship, the modern equivalent of absolutism in which the leader is himself the law. Above the leader will stand the law that limits him and below the community of members whose votes may elect and depose him. He will be judged by his performance alone, and through that he is finally answerable to his followers.

To adapt the words of our great constitutional historian William Stubbs when writing of medieval kings, he will not be the supreme law-giver or the irresponsible leader; but the head of the party, the chosen representative of its identity, the president of its assemblies, the successful leader of its enterprises; created by it and although invested with the highest power and authority, answerable to his people. He leads the party; the party officers are his officers. He governs, but he is bound by the constitution to govern well.

Let us remember that great nations were never made by great councils or parliaments, but by great Kings. And today they will be made, not by great committees or cabinets, but by great leaders.

There is one final thought. The power of constitutional Kings that we have described has, of course, been steadily eroded, in particular over the last hundred years, in favour of a Commons legislature that has since been responsible for every form of treason and mismanagement conceivable. The fact of this erosion of power is something about which we may have differing views, and I certainly do not argue that one view necessarily commends itself to all nationalists. But there is one sound lesson to be learned from it at least. The thing that eroded it, and the thing that replaced it, was liberalism. When the captains and the Kings depart, when the leader becomes nothing but a rubber stamp or a casting vote – the liberal flourishes.

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VALERIE BITTNER

ENLIGHTENMENT

Oh to be a 'moderate', the darling of the age,
The focus of the limelight, the centre of the stage;
Lauded by the media, courted by the press,
Beloved by politicians in their times of stress.

How to be this wondrous thing has given me much thought.
The secret of such great acclaim I've studiously sought;
And now I think I've found the key and would this joy impart
To all who also seek not to 'upset the apple-cart'.

Black is white and white is black; the moon is made of cheese;
A lie is truth and truth a lie if one desires to please;
Numb the senses, dull the wits, obey the new decree;
The life-blood may be ebbing but the cotton-wool is free.

Thus have I now 'found' myself, my spirit born anew,
And all disruptive questioning I henceforth will eschew;
Let 'moderation' guide me to the truly deserved fate
Planned carefully so long ago by the most immoderate.

THIS ARTICLE is mainly written, not for the man in the street, to whom the question posed in the title might seem absurd, but for that more restricted circle of readers who may be regarded as students in that field of politics and ideology in which *Spearhead* has always specialised. I have been prompted to write it as a result of observing the obvious confusion that exists in the thinking of many of those whom I regard as my political friends and allies over the respective concepts of nation and race. This confusion can lead to a conflict of aims among those who should be united in aims, and that is damaging. If I can do something towards reducing, if not eliminating, this conflict, this article will have been worthwhile.

Of just what does the conflict consist? Simply this: there are those who, in the present climate of creeping world centralisation, view the maintenance of national sovereignty as an absolute priority second to none. Although many of the current trends that they oppose are of a universal nature and have a universal effect, it is in their own country that the harmful consequences of these trends are felt. In so far as they menace their own country's identity, welfare and freedom. Hence nationalism.

At the same time there are those who, while opposing the same trends, see them in a different perspective. In this perspective their universal manifestations loom larger and their local, or national, effects, whilst acknowledged, become correspondingly smaller. The view is taken — and it is a view that has much appeal — that dangers which are universal should be fought and defeated on a universal level.

This view assumes special potency when the threats with which we are confronted are seen as what they indeed are: threats which affect the whole of what we call 'Western Civilisation'.

'Western Civilisation' means of course different things to different people. To defenders of the old liberalism it means no more than a particular set of values and standards of morality and behaviour. To us it means infinitely more; beyond those things it means a unique and distinct culture, and beyond that it means that which is the biological source of all our values, standards and culture: the White Race.

Part of the threat to our national survival consists of a racial threat, the threat of mass immigration of alien races and their potential to breed and inter-breed among our own people. This threat does not only face Britain; it faces most white nations to one degree or another. It is both a national threat and a universal threat at the same time.

It is perfectly understandable that there should be those among us who are at least as concerned, if not more so, with the universal threat to the survival of our common White Race and culture as with the threat to our political sovereignty as a nation. They will ask — and it is impossible

JOHN TYNDALL

Nationalism and race survival: Are they incompatible?

to argue with them: "what will it avail us if we preserve a purely national political sovereignty while the White Race world-wide goes under?"

The unfortunate thing about such a question is that it can split into two separate camps those who fight for national political sovereignty and those who fight for White Race survival. These two camps should never be; those who form them belong naturally to one camp. National sovereignty and race survival are not two incompatible and conflicting causes; they are simply two aspects of a single cause. That some of us should place greater emphasis on one and some greater emphasis on the other is no necessary ground for division. Among the adherents of any movement such differences of emphasis will occur.

It is only when the English language is manipulated so as to place these two vitally important things in seeming conflict with one another that the danger of division occurs. This can be achieved by extravagant use of hypotheses.

SILLY HYPOTHESES

One such hypothesis runs something like this: "Would you prefer a Britain which was politically sovereign and racially half-negro to one which was not fully sovereign but pure white?"

Another runs like this: "would you in pursuit of a purely national interest be prepared to bring Britain into conflict with another white country, as a result of which only the enemies of the White Race would gain?"

Yet another hypothesis envisages the emergence of a government in Britain which sincerely sought to do the right things for the country but, in a state of advanced national impotence, had not the power to do so and had to lean for support on other white nations.

Yet another envisages Britain seeking to strengthen herself by renewing her bonds

with the British dominions but those dominions, or former dominions, not at such a point being prepared to co-operate, thus forcing us to rely more heavily on foreign countries.

All these hypotheses relate to situations which are conceivable, situations which could occur. But they remain hypotheses nevertheless, and it is a fact that by the use of such hypotheses almost any complementary causes can be brought into possible conflict.

It is not our job to formulate policies based on distant hypotheses which might or might not materialise; it is our job to define what are desirable aims for our country and people and to pursue those aims with single-minded resolve, then, should situations occur which for the moment placed some of those aims in danger of conflict with others, to use plain common sense in dealing with them.

This method of reasoning is unfortunately not adopted by some people that I know.

These people start from the premise that there is no more important priority in the world than the survival of the White Race. It is a premise with which I cannot agree.

From this premise they proceed to the view that if the White Race is to survive it must be united. To support such a view, all the past divisions of the White Race are cited with a thorough assertion of the weakening that they have caused.

Thereon the extremely facile explanation is adopted that all these divisions and their weakening effects have been brought about by nationalism, i.e. by the splitting up of the White Race into nation states, with sovereign governments and sometimes conflicting national interests. The argument proceeds to a grand conclusion that the only guarantee of white survival in the future is a white 'world order' in which the separate national distinctions between white peoples, and the boundaries that stand between them, cease to exist. We have done a total

about-turn: racialists, from marching side by side with nationalists, now stand against them.

If any enemy of both nationalism and racialism aimed at throwing a spanner of division between these two complementary and naturally allied causes, he could not do it in a more effective way than by the introduction of this spurious line of argument.

Let us answer the claim that for the White Race to survive it must be united by questioning the word 'must' and demanding a closer definition of the word 'united'.

It is perfectly obvious that the White Race will stand much better to survive if its constituent nations can work in harmony than if they are engaged in conflict, and this makes harmony a clearly desirable goal. It is another thing to say that they must work in harmony; this implies that they cannot and will not survive if they don't — an implication for which history provides no evidence. The White Race has survived despite often being in conflict within itself; it can better survive by the elimination of such conflict. Let us eliminate 'must' and substitute 'should'.

WIDE MEANING

As for 'united', this has a wide meaning. It can mean simply bound by a system of voluntary alliances in which there is a general sentiment and will in favour of co-operation rather than conflict, or it can mean a fully integrated single state or federation over which there is a single source of power and authority, a white 'super-government' superseding the sovereignty of individual white nations, including our own.

It is impossible to take too seriously those people who advocate the latter concept; they are dwelling more in the realm of Wellsian fantasy than in the real world of power, of politics, of economics, of geography, of strategy, of people. Just how the authority of such a super-government would be effectively maintained is something which their minds have not even started to contemplate. The vast and scattered areas, the huge aggregate of populations, the differing aspirations and psychology of those populations, the sheer physical problems of law-enforcement, do not appear even to have impinged on their consciences.

The concept of a looser grouping of white nations, co-existing fraternally with one another and co-operating so far as is possible is something rather more realistic and indeed worth aiming for. The question, however, of how we aim for it is of crucial importance. Here some people that I know tend to put the cart before the horse.

They assert that such a world-wide fraternity of white peoples can only be achieved by a lessening of national consciousness in favour of greater race consciousness. In other words, they say that the second can only be achieved at the

expense of the first. They thereupon set about campaigning in their respective countries, in our case Britain, on policies that emphasise global racial goals and totally fail to take into account national questions that are of much more immediate practical concern to the majority of people. They totally lose touch with national requirements and fail even to recognise that there is such a thing as a national interest, in the political, economic and military — as well as racial — sense.

And by basing their projections upon an ideal in which White Race sentiment supersedes national sentiment they show themselves to be dwelling in a world far in the future and utterly remote from present-day reality. This very thinking prevents them from addressing themselves to practical problems of our contemporary situation which demand nationalist solutions that have nothing to do with airy-fairy dreams of white men's fraternities that may one day exist or may not.

For the consideration of those readers who are concerned with the destiny of the White Race over and beyond the borders of this country, I put a proposal as to how that destiny may best be served which is totally different from this nonsense.

First, while I do not by any means accept that the majority of conflicts involving decimation of the White Race have arisen out of the pursuit of nationalistic ambitions, let us assume — again as a hypothesis — that they have. Is it a more realistic policy to attempt to eliminate nationalism or to eliminate the possible areas of nationalistic conflict? I believe very much that it is the latter.

I do not see the areas of nationalistic conflict between white nations being eliminated by the attempt to merge those white nations into an integrated whole; on the contrary, I see them being very much increased. Only in the highly unlikely case — at least in this and the next century — of our completely ceasing to think as British,

as Germans, as French, as Americans, and our thinking only as white men, is this liable not to be so. To whatever degree this grandiose concept of white unity is pursued, it is certain to invite from individual white nations the constant resentment that in this or that sector their interests are coming off second best.

This applies equally to a world-wide community of white nations or to the more geographically limited concept of a community of white nations of the European Continent. To an Oswald Mosley who says: "I have lived in France for many years in order to train myself to think as a European", the question must be put: "how many millions more of us have got to live in that way and for how many years for that object to be achieved universally? And is there any certainty that even at the end of such an exercise it would be achieved — given the differing reactions of different individuals to their environment?"

Speaking for myself as just one such individual, I can only say that travel on the Continent, and two years' stay there as a serving soldier, have served to sharpen, rather than blur, my own sense of national differences, and when I go abroad I confess to feeling more British rather than less. I am sure there are many more who would vouch for the same experience.

A much more practical means of eliminating the areas of nationalistic conflict lies in a sensible zoning of the world between the major white nations and the encouragement of those nations to turn inwards upon themselves within those zones and devote all their energies to internal development.

It should be emphasised that the phrase "turn inwards" is intended to apply purely to the political and economic sphere and to the sphere of military defence; no such "turning inwards" is suggested in the realm of cultural development, where white nations are, and always have been, very much interdependent. Whilst we

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RACIAL
INTERMARRIAGE
 Spells death
 to the
 White Race

NATIONALISM AND RACE SURVIVAL

Contd. from previous page

should certainly seek culturally to insulate the white world as a whole from the non-white world, no such insulation is possible or desirable between white nations themselves.

Nor should "turning inwards" be taken to mean that if a white nation is militarily threatened by a non-white nation other white nations should not come to its aid.

What it does mean is that the major white groupings should refrain from meddlesomeness in each other's affairs and that each major white nation should be granted, by the acknowledgement of others, a 'sphere of interest' within which every expansionist urge likely to arise during the next two or three centuries can find an outlet.

Had just such a policy been applied in the 1930s, World War II — as a world war — would not have occurred. Neither Britain nor America had the slightest interest in taking sides over events in Europe, and had they not done so the conflict would have been essentially local and much smaller in scale, with Soviet Communism the one major casualty.

Space here does not permit a detailed analysis of how spheres of interest may be determined in the new age, but a very broad shape of things is possible. Let us recognise straightaway that no inter-white conflict in which neither Britain, France, Germany or America take part can be called a major conflict. Therefore an agreement on, and mutual respect of, spheres of interest between these nations will go nine-tenths of the way towards a practical realisation of a white world order.

U.S. ITS OWN SPHERE

The United States of America is of course a sphere of interest all on its own, with still ample room for internal expansion. However, in so far the extension of such a sphere of interest is needed Latin America provides the obvious outlet, catering for most of the U.S. shortage of raw materials and being able to absorb much of her manufactured surplus.

Tradition, history, language, race and complementary economic interest make the White Commonwealth a natural sphere for Britain. To those who claim that Britain can no longer take the allegiance and co-operation of the White Commonwealth for granted I would answer that this may indeed be true, but what is not in dispute is that no other white power need be in contention with Britain for a stake in that Commonwealth. If Britain fails to rebuild her links with the old Commonwealth countries, it will be due to their own desire to go

their own way and not to the rivalry of any other great power. The exception to this could be Canada, in which British interests could overlap with those of America. This, however, could never be resolved by an Anglo-American conflict; it could only be resolved by Canada herself: if she chose an American alignment, there would be nothing Britain could do to prevent it, while if she chose to return to a British alignment America could only prevent it by force, and that would be at a cost to herself which would scarcely make the project worthwhile.

In a nutshell, though Britain's expansion through the Commonwealth is not assured, she will expand in the Commonwealth or not at all, and in that case risk war with no major white power.

Neither Britain nor America have any vital interests in Europe where they need clash with Germany or France. At the same time neither Germany nor France have any vital interests outside Europe where they need clash with Britain or America or each other. Germany's natural sphere of interest is Central Europe itself — and possibly Eastern Europe at a more distant time if and when a reduction of Russian power in that area makes it feasible. Germany could conceivably have an interest in the return of some of her ex-colonies, particularly in Africa, but in no such event need she be in contention with France, America or Britain. France could conceivably have a restored North West African interest but again this is an area in which no dispute with another major power is necessary.

Franco-German conflict in Europe is conceivable — specifically over Alsace-Lorraine, but this is only likely if expansion in other areas is frustrated. If, at the very worst, such a conflict was to revive and develop into a confrontation, the neutrality of other powers would ensure that such a confrontation would be over relatively quickly without great loss of blood.

Agreement between the main white powers over such commonsense spheres of interest is not a blueprint for perfect accord;

it is merely the most practical scheme for reducing rivalry and conflict to the minimum possible level. In the context of such a scheme there need be no incompatibility between the old traditional nationalism and a wider spirit of White Race solidarity and the needs of white survival.

LET'S NOT LOSE OURSELVES

In the meantime we have the duty to apply ourselves to national issues, for which the mass of people in our country have some concern, and not lose ourselves too much in future world designs, for which they have almost no concern.

As Britons we can ultimately make our contribution to the welfare of the White Race and its Western Civilisation only by first making our own nation strong. Our immediate priorities, therefore, are national and our immediate policy and creed must be one of nationalism. When by these means the British nation is restored to its rightful place in the world we can, hopefully, play our part in shaping a destiny for the White peoples which will provide the best guarantee of their survival and supremacy over the globe. As a weak, shrunken dependent island, we can help neither ourselves nor anyone else.

At some distant date in the future a world may materialise in which the national divisions between white men disappear and only divisions between white and non-white exist. We, however, have to work within the world that is: a world in which a common white destiny may be thoroughly desirable but in which the tendency for white men still to think in terms of national interests is enormously strong. We can abdicate from this real world and lose ourselves in the dream world of our future ideals and projections, and in that case condemn ourselves to political defeat. Or we can face the real world, with all its shortcomings, and make of it what it lies within our means to make during our own lifetime.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

"I have given my life to try to alleviate the sufferings of Africa. There is something that all White men who have lived here like I have must learn and know: that these individuals are a sub-race. They have neither the intellectual, mental, or emotional abilities to equate or to share equally with White men in any of the functions of our civilization. I have given my life to try to bring unto them the advantages which our civilization must offer, but I have become well aware that we must retain this status: White the superior, and they the inferior. For whenever a White man seeks to live among them as their equals, they will either destroy him or devour him. And they will destroy all of his work. And so for any existing relationship or for any benefit to this people, let White men, from anywhere in the world, who would come to help Africa remember that you must continually retain this status: you the master, and they the inferior like children that you would help or teach. Never fraternize with them as equals. Never accept them as your social equals or they will devour you. They will destroy you."

— Dr. Albert Schweitzer

Anti-inflation policy: Precursor of National Government

AMID a considerable amount of praise from the establishment press, the Government's Anti-Inflation Policy was announced by Harold Wilson, who seemed to have illustrated yet again his undoubted political dexterity. However, at its very inception this anti-inflation policy appears to have been interpreted in two different ways by those most concerned with it. For the CBI the £6 wage limit was a ceiling under which wage negotiations would take place; for the TUC however, the £6 limit was an automatic entitlement and thus by implication not subject to negotiation. The divergence between the CBI and the TUC on such an important issue would bode ill for the success of the anti-inflation policy even if it were accepted by all the various parties involved, including most importantly, all the trade unions.

It is likely that the TUC Conference will support the government's policy although already the attitude of certain groups of workers, for example the Scottish Miners, seems to ensure that such support will be a long way from being unanimous.

However, the decision taken at the TUC Conference is in many ways unimportant although it will undoubtedly be made to look vital by the establishment media. What is far more important is whether the anti-inflation policy and the £6 limit can survive the rigours of winter when it is expected by many, even in the establishment press, that unemployment will reach 1½ million by early next year.

It is not inconceivable that either the entire policy will be torpedoed by the action of one or more Trade Unions by the spring and/or the Government will be forced to accept so many 'special cases', as happened with the Social Contract, that the anti-inflation policy will be rendered ineffective. Such a partial or complete failure of the anti-inflation policy, however, could well suit the long term objectives of those, including the Government, who are at present seemingly concerned with its success.

In such a situation it is quite likely that the present Government would be replaced by a National Government made up of Liberals and the 'moderates' of the two major parties. The formation of a National Government could well be followed by a request to the country to support such a government at a general election with the expectation of getting such an overwhelming parliamentary majority that it would ensure



WILSON
Anti-inflation
policy certain
to flop

one party government for years to come. If such a hypothesis seems unlikely, it may be well to reflect that in 1931 this actually happened. Shortly after the creation of a National Government under Ramsay Macdonald, the country was asked to give that government a 'doctors mandate' and at the ensuing General Election the government gained 67 per-cent of the poll and 554 seats, while the major opposition, the rump of the Labour Party, obtained 52 seats.

The Governments that existed between 1931-1940 were, in the words of Winston Churchill, "decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, all powerful for impotence." Thus one of the greatest statesmen of the twentieth century gave his verdict on a peacetime National Coalition Government.

Although it is both interesting and illuminating to consider the events of 1931 when discussing the likelihood of a similar National Government emerging in the near future, such a parallel should not be taken too far. Whereas few members of the Parliamentary Labour Party supported Ramsay Macdonald in 1931 it is at least possible that between a half and three quarters of that party would support a National Government at the present time. Also in 1931, the Conservative Party was comparatively united under Stanley Baldwin whereas the Conservative Party at the present time has barely concealed divisions concerning its leadership and philosophy.

The creation of a Social Democrat-Radical/Tory National Government imbued with the deadening spirit of liberalism and

dedicated to the establishment of a multi-racial society and an ever closer link with Europe leading inevitably to complete political union and the creation of a United States of Europe would be a catastrophe for Britain. If such a National Government also obtained a massive Parliamentary majority the way would be open for the complete destruction of an independent Britain. After their having misgoverned Britain in turn since 1945 and brought a once proud and powerful nation to the brink of disaster, it would be intolerable if the shabby and discredited gang of parties that at present occupy Parliament were to amalgamate and by dubious manoeuvring reinforce their position by creating a virtual one-party parliamentary dictatorship.

It is interesting and revealing to note that the people who advocate a National Coalition Government most persistently are those who would have most to gain from its creation. Furthermore those people who state that the political parties should work together for the sake of Britain or that the people should 'give a year' for Britain invariably come from the same groups that have persistently undermined the British Nation in recent years. A National Government would merely be another device designed to extinguish Britain as a nation and as such should be opposed by British Nationalists.

NF Building Fund

The promotion of the Headquarters Building Fund has now become one of the most urgent priorities in the National Front. The party needs to have a building better situated, larger and with better amenities than its present one in Croydon, and it needs to own this building itself.

This project is going to cost a lot of money, but it is an essential project which all supporters must begin contributing to now. Please make out all cheques to the National Front and cross with title: 'Building Fund'.

All patriots should read

CANDOUR

The British Views Letter

founded by

A. K. Chesterton

Published by Candour Publishing Co.

Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants.

EARLIER THIS YEAR while our Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson was successfully contriving to trick the British people into signing away the future independence and sovereignty of their country with the Common Market Referendum, the very lives and security of great numbers of British people were being treacherously endangered by him as he planned with other racial Quislings and with black dictators at the Commonwealth Conference in Jamaica once more to attempt to strangle Rhodesia into submission.

Ever since Rhodesia made the only sane choice she could in declaring U.D.I., efforts have been made to bring her to her knees and to force black 'majority rule' upon her. Wilson's latest and most blatantly treacherous act so far in the despicable saga of our politicians' vendetta against their own kith and kin was the promise of over £50 million in compensation to the crypto-communist regime of terrorists in Mozambique if they would tighten sanctions against her and help strangle her into submission. This modern equivalent of the thirty pieces of silver was to be paid out of the pockets of the British taxpayer. In other words we, the British people, who should have been standing by our cousins in Rhodesia, would be forced to pay money to their bitterest enemies, enemies whose hands are literally dripping with the blood of thousands of murdered and tortured victims throughout the length and breadth of Rhodesia's beleaguered borders.

While Mr. Harold Wilson and his crony Mr. James Callaghan continue their campaign of hate against Rhodesia, a far more sinister and less easily explicable campaign has been waged against her. This stems from South Africa, whose premier Mr. Balthazar Vorster, following the whims of his own new 'winds of change', has been busily applying pressure on Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, to reach a 'settlement' with the so-called black nationalist organisations of ZANU and ZAPU, uneasily allied for the present time in the makeshift 'African National Council', although the only 'settlement' which either of them want is the total subjugation of Rhodesia to 'black majority rule'.

SOUTHERN AFRICA SUPER STATE

One must ask why Mr. Vorster, ostensibly a responsible politician, should try to persuade Mr. Smith into accepting the suicide of "black majority rule" in Rhodesia. *The Washington Post*, quoted in the May 1975 issue of *Spearhead*, cast some curiously illuminating light onto the subject when it stated that the real reason for the "swift pace of change in Southern Africa" was the Rockefeller/Rothschild/Oppenheimer plan to set up an economic super-government over the Southern part of the continent. The scheme involves integrating the economies of Angola, Zaire, Zambia, Rhodesia, South West Africa, Mozambique and South Africa.

DAVID RILEY

Why we must stand by Rhodesia



Captured Red Terror Weapons

This plan, according to *The Washington Post*, was evolved 13 years ago but was prevented from being carried out by the takeover of Rhodesia by an independent white government. This obstacle to the plans of the International Financial coterie of Rockefeller, Rothschild and Oppenheimer is therefore now being eroded by Vorster.

The fallacy of supposing that any form of appeasement to the forces of so-called 'black majority rule' can be peaceful and that Rhodesia can be safely entrusted to black leadership is shown clearly enough by example after example throughout the rest of Africa. Time and time again majority rule has led to a puppet dictatorship and the grim reversal to the dark depths of tribalism, of which 'Field Marshal' Amin is merely the epitome, not the exception. Nor can it be pretended with any seriousness that majority rule would benefit the native blacks. Of 250 civilians killed in the North East of Rhodesia during the past two and a half years 210 have been Africans. These people were

butchered by members of their own race, torn from their homes to be tortured and mutilated before being murdered. The aim behind these cynically planned atrocities has been simple: to intimidate the native blacks into helping the terrorists, providing them with shelter, food and recruits. The tactics, as shown in Angola, are those of brutality and violence, and foreshadow the shape of whatever kind of government these people would instigate.

Despite all the talk about the Common Market that has proliferated in past months, the fact remains that the future of Britain and the British people does not lie within Europe but with the White Commonwealth of British nations, of which Rhodesia would be an integral part. To prevent even the possibility of the re-uniting of the British peoples into what would become one of the most powerful and most fully independent units in the world, the internationalists who have successfully subverted all three of our Establishment Parties are fully intent on

destroying Rhodesia and, eventually, South Africa as well, since these two nations, unlike Australia, New Zealand, Canada and ourselves, have resisted the racial masochism of liberalism and have hitherto remained impervious to Left-wing subservience to black opinion in Africa. In any future union of White Commonwealth countries these two nations would provide, not only some of that unit's greatest mineral resources and supplies of food, but the iron morale of nations unpolluted with the poison of liberalism, and would provide an example of how 'world opinion' could be scorned by a people strong in the firm belief of their rightness.

SAME PEOPLE

It is significant that the people who are today plotting against Rhodesia and South Africa are the same or similar to those who during and after the Second World War plotted against the British Empire, then the strongest deterrent to their planned One World State. Although thirty years have now passed since the dissolution began, the Empire is not yet completely and utterly dead, potentially at least, nor will it die while the possibility of the British peoples throughout the world uniting again remains.

If Mr. Harold Wilson has his way and 'black majority rule' is foisted upon Rhodesia there can be only one immediate result: the flooding of that now prosperous and stable nation with hordes of revengeful terrorists intent upon expunging the last trace of white rule in that country. We would see the slaughter of the whites in Rhodesia and the slaughter by these self same terrorists of many thousands of blacks as well. We would see anarchy embroil this last oasis of sane rule in Africa and the eventual and bloody destruction of South Africa in the same holocaust, a holocaust which South Africa's Premier and our own Prime Minister will have helped to ferment.

This is no time for appeasement. There can be no relenting to black majority rule. Just as it is time that the people of Great Britain recognised the viper they are clasping to their breasts with continued immigration into this country, so should we recognise that the strength, the unity and the eventual resurgence throughout the world of the British peoples rests upon our resisting the plans of those who would destroy the last bastions of white rule in Africa.

It is not a matter of handing over control to responsible black leadership. Such leadership just does not exist! To hand over control to the blacks would be to lead, as is happening throughout the rest of Africa today, to that continent's eventual reversion to barbarism and its exploitation and annexation by the twin evils of International Finance and International Communism, perhaps better described as International Zionism.

After ten years of U.D.I., ten years of

insults, violence and threats, ten years of virtual ostracism by the rest of the world, the people of Rhodesia remain steadfastly uncowed, unshakeable in their intention to stand fast in the land they and their forebears built up from a wilderness into a modern, stable and strong nation, capable of out-facing whatever forces are brought to bear against her.

As talks of black majority rule drag on, the people of Rhodesia prepare themselves for the conflict they are certain is destined to come. With a regular army of 5000 men, described as "probably the best trained and most experienced counter-insurgency force in Africa", Rhodesia also possesses an armed police, territorial army and back-up force of reservists numbering over 30,000 men. More importantly the Rhodesians themselves, after going it alone in the face of great adversity for so long, have the grim determination to fight and not to back down. As shown in Angola, any other course would bring disaster upon their heads.

WE MUST GIVE EVERY SUPPORT

While our kith and kin stand fast in Rhodesia we must give them our every support, and any British government of integrity would give not only moral but also physical support to them. It is the focal point of a global conflict, a conflict not only of ideologies but of race.

It is a conflict in which we must not — dare not — stand on the side lines. It is our fight as much as it is the fight of the Rhode-

sians themselves. If the Government, is not willing, as it undoubtedly will not be, to give Rhodesia its physical support, it is up to the ordinary British people to do so on their own initiative. It should be considered the duty of every honest British patriot in this country who is physically able to do so to step forward and be willing to fight in Rhodesia along with the Rhodesians for a continuation of white rule there. It is a conflict destined to come, a conflict for which we must mentally and physically prepare ourselves, a conflict to harden the ideological integrity of those involved in it. It is a conflict in which we must involve ourselves, for the future of Britain and the British peoples throughout the world. To do anything else would be to betray our heritage and our race.

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Letters

The Editor,
"Spearhead",
50 Parsons Road,
Graydon CRO 2AF.

SIR: In August's editorial it was asserted that legislation against taking one's own life is "both absurd and immoral".

Nobody would ever call me a religious fanatic, but as a Christian and a Nationalist, I feel I should point out that this view is contrary to everything people such as myself believe in.

While it is quite true that many trendy, present-day clergymen deny the existence of Heaven and Hell, and preach that there is no sin apart from loving one's own race and country, there are still many thousands of religious people who believe in the traditional laws which state clearly that taking a life, be it one's own or somebody else's, is a very grave sin against God. I myself subscribe to this view as, I am sure do many other Spearhead readers.

Even looking at this subject from a purely humanistic standpoint, suicide is hard to justify. No man is an island, and a suicide seldom leaves the world without leaving behind him a trail of misery for his family and friends. Certainly a man who loses his life serving his country or in an effort to save others, deserves our highest praise, but one who takes his own life simply because he cannot face up to his problems deserves only our pity.

Disrespect for the sanctity of human life is the trade-mark of Communists and Asiatics; not of civilized western man.

P. S. HANMAN,
London S.E.2.

SIR: The 'anomaly of the law' re. the Thalidomide case, to which Mr. Skeggs referred in May, was a way to shift blame and cost to a private firm, to enable the government to evade responsibility, as the drug was proscribed on the National Health. However this for many was the final straw which convinced them that they must work for legal abortion if they were capable of feeling for themselves the horror of carrying a child, knowing it could be hideously deformed.

Moral issues should not be confused with the practicalities of politics. Those of us who care about our people's future, must

work within the framework of the party to fight for the sort of conditions in this country that will stop our young couples being driven to the despair of the necessity of an abortion, when they would much prefer to have a child. The answer to the high number of abortions, is to withdraw the need, not to drive women back to the back street butcher, who may well botch the job, so that when conditions improve, the patient may find herself unable to have a child that she and her husband want.

JOAN SANDLAND,
London S.E.19.

SIR: When I wrote to the late Tory M.P. for Cheltenham, Mr. A.D. Dodds Parker, complaining about the absurdly inadequate police protection given to certain N.F. marches, (specifically the one at Blackburn), he replied stating that it was a purely police matter and that the Government was powerless to intervene and to dictate to the police on how to act in such matters.

This is doubtless what he was told by the Home Office, but the excuse nevertheless now stands out as totally fraudulent, since an article by Colin Pratt in the Daily Express of Sept 1st '75 states that the Thames Valley Police were "seething with discontent" because, at a recent pop festival they were "under direct orders from the Home Office" to ignore "almost everything illegal", although "official estimates put the total number of crimes (on the site) at over 1000".

To judge by past experience this

places various Home Secretaries under the gravest of suspicion of having on occasions issued equally direct orders to the Police to apply absurdly little restraint on those who seek to organise or take part in violence against the National Front.

R. D. MOLESWORTH,
Cheltenham, Glos.

SIR: Mr. Marcus Lipton, the Labour member for Central Lambeth, has occupied the time of the House of Commons proposing that cows roaming the streets in London's suburbs should be given a coat of luminous paint so as to prevent them being a traffic hazard.

Doubtless, this piece of news will be a matter of great amusement to those who read it in the papers last month. To me it just seems an appalling example of the trivia with which the House is today borne down.

The senior debating chamber of the land should be a place where the serious business of the nation is discussed; there should be no time, particularly in these days of national crisis, to listen to nonsense of this kind, which, even were the proposal to contain some sense, should be properly dealt with at GLC level.

Doesn't all this playing about just show how our political system has become inadequate to deal with the great emergencies of the age?

B.L. MORRIS
Ipswich

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Liverpool Weekly News*.

IN THE light of recent events in the paths followed by successive Liverpool, especially those governments since the Second World War would lead to but destroyed respect for law and order and if anyone doubts what would appreciate the opportunity faced with rampant inflation, happens now let them look to place the following observations on record.

(1) During the past twelve months several contributors to your letters page have inferred that in some way or other the National Front is an extremist organisation, even your otherwise excellent columnist "Revil" has repeated the myth of this so-called extremism.

(2) The reasons for this charge appear to be that certain establishment organisations, especially the left-wing ones, have taken a dislike to the National Front's repeated warnings that massive coloured immigration did next to nothing.

(3) It has been obvious, at least to people with even a smattering of ordinary common-sense, that the politicians, what we see in

Liverpool 8 is only the tip of the iceberg. The do-gooders have all printed in your recent issue concerning the Liverpool 8 area, I National disaster. We now are faced with rampant inflation, ruinous taxation, massive unemployment coupled with a "experts" have all but banded together and if anyone doubts what would negotiate would one day have to respect as they have been lulled into the status of beggars.

In summing-up, I would say, as a condition of these loans being repaid, we have had extremists; we have as a nation been ruled by extreme idiots!

Clive G. B. Lucas
Chairman

Liverpool Branch N.F.
Liverpool Branch Nat. Front
P.O. Box 52,
Whitechapel,
Liverpool.

Trouble shooting

Fight Race Law Tyrants

On 11th September the Labour Government published its proposals to 'beef-up' the already notorious and repressive Race Relations Acts. The proposals made it clear that the Government has come to realise that the multi-racial experiment in Britain has proved a failure.

Together with the coming economic crisis, the Government clearly fears a total collapse of the 'community relations' fantasy and so has contrived a new package of repressive laws to try and make multi-racialism work and, failing that, to persecute and oppress all political opposition to multi-racialism.

Such attempts at oppression will fail, and indeed will only provide fuel to the fire of the inevitable showdown.

If the proposal to remove from the present Race Relations Acts the necessity for the Crown to prove intent before obtaining a conviction for "incitement to racial hatred" is passed into Law, then it can only mean that it is the intention of the Government to try and forbid or intimidate the organised expression of opposition to the multi-racial concept and to Coloured Immigration.

Quite apart from political pronouncements on the Race problem, this law could also have the effect of intimidating scientists into suppressing what they believe to be objective findings where such findings compromise the theories of multi-racialism and supposed "racial equality".

This proposed new law could also be used to intimidate newspapers into neglecting to report the findings of top scientists such as Prof. Arthur Jensen, Prof. Hans Eysenck and others.

Coloured Immigration and the imposition of a multi-racial society on the British people came about as a result of political decisions taken by Parliament (e.g. the British Nationalities Act of 1948), which decisions were never referred to the British people for approval.

Apart from notable exceptions, the politicians of the three main Parliamentary political parties have had a 'gentleman's agreement' over the years not to make Immigration and Race Relations an election issue. Thus the British people have been effectively disenfranchised on the greatest single domestic issue to confront them in post-war years.

Opposition to multi-racialism was inevitable, and quite valid within what is supposed to be a democratic society. Yet in the face of the ever-increasing failure of

multi-racialism, and the rising tide of opposition to it, successive Governments have sought to sanctify their mistakes and render criminal their opponents by force of Law.

This process is nothing short of tyranny. Where race relations are concerned, the Government has decreed what is 'orthodox', and has set up an Inquisitorial body to hunt down and suppress those who dare to express dissent.

The National Front will not be intimidated. We will continue to express our opposition to Coloured Immigration and to the multi-racial concept, and we will continue to struggle to defend the ethnic integrity of the British people. But this warning must be given to the 'Establishment':

While the National Front will strive to maintain and increase its struggle *politically* and *within the law*, as it has always done in the past, ever more repressive laws could persuade many politically unorganised and unattached opponents of Coloured Immigration and multi-racialism that it is quite futile even to think of attempting to advance their cause constitutionally and politically for fear of State persecution. Such people could, out of a sense of justified grievance, frustration and desperation, feel driven to advance their cause in a way that everybody – including the National Front – would deplore.

It is often said that a price must be paid for democracy. History also teaches that a heavy price must also be paid where traditional rights and freedoms are deliberately suppressed. That such suppressions are given a cloak of respectability through force of Law does not detract from that lesson.

We therefore hold that these proposed new Race laws, as with the old ones, could well prove to be hugely counter-productive from the point of view of those seeking to impose a multi-racial society.

The very fact that the Government feels it necessary to pass laws to intimidate people into refraining from speaking or writing their minds against multi-racialism, for fear of prosecutions for "racial incitement"; the very fact that the Government feels it necessary to secure yet more powers to force Britons to employ, to house and to socialise with Coloured aliens, should be indicative that the British people, after all these years of experience of multi-racialism, do not want to live in a multi-racial society and prefer to live with, to work with and to mix socially with their own kind.

Such feelings do not constitute racial hatred, but are instinctive aspects of patriotism, of ethnic identity, pride and awareness.

The Government is taking an awful

risk if it thinks it can extirpate those natural feelings from the hearts of the British people by force of Law. So far as the National Front is concerned, while we recognise that it is possible that these proposed new laws might, in the short term, increase our 'casualty rate' in terms of legal persecutions, in the long run such laws can only assist in creating a climate from which we are quite determined to reap benefit.

The National Front accepts the Government's challenge.

Free Speech?

Also on the Free Speech front, tremendous pressure (organised by the Defence Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and its various subsidiary agencies), has been exerted on the Conservative Party leaders of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea in order to persuade them to cancel the NF's booking of Chelsea Old Town Hall for its private internal Annual General Meeting on Saturday 11th October.

Not surprisingly, this campaign has been led by a Labour Councillor who I believe is called Fox who is leader of the Labour minority group on the Council and who, I am informed, has certain Zionist connections. This campaign is part of the Board of Deputies instigated campaign, which has mainly been put into operation through its contacts on Labour-controlled Councils, to deny to the NF the use of any municipally-owned premises not just in Greater London, but throughout the whole of the country.

As a result of this pressure, Conservative Councillor, Sir Malby Crofton, Leader of the Council, wrote to the Head Office of the NF as follows:-

"My attention has been drawn to the fact that you have booked Chelsea Old Town Hall on Saturday 11th October. You are within your rights and within the Council's rules in making this booking. I must, however, draw your attention to the fact that there is an exceptionally large immigrant population in our Borough, many of whom will no doubt object strongly to this booking."

"I am writing, therefore, to ask you to reconsider the booking and to suggest that it would be more suitable for you to choose an area where there are fewer immigrants and there are therefore less likely to be objections."

I could understand Sir Malby sending such a letter had the NF been holding a public meeting on the theme, say, of "Repatriate all Immigrants Living in Kensington Now!" But even in that circumstance such a letter would be a gratuitous intrusion into the freedom of speech of the NF.

But for such a letter to be sent in respect of a *private* and *internal* meeting of the party which only NF members may attend, and which has not therefore been publicly advertised, is merely an indication that the opponents of the NF seek to deny to the party the right even to engage in private debate.

THE HOMEPRIDE VOLUNTEERS

Graded grains make finer bombs

By DAVID STOKES and GILBERT JOHNSON

WIVES who pelted Home Secretary Roy Jenkins with flour told yesterday why they mobilised the Homepride Volunteers.

The Right-wing "Mum's Army" — several of them members of the National Front — launched their attack in a protest against immigration.

Their paper bombs packed with Homepride graded grains splattered all over Mr Jenkins as he spoke in London on Thursday night.

UNREPENTANT

One of the volunteers, 33-year-old Elsie McBriar, said: "My bomb was lovely mixture of flour, soot and horse manure."

"I will never forget the look on Roy Jenkins's face when it hit him. It made a lovely mess of his suit."

Mrs McBriar, of Rakefield, Lancs, said she was "completely unrepentant" about the attack.

Another of the flour-power squad was 52-year-old mother of two Mrs Mary Dyer of Chapel Street, Hyde, Cheshire.

She is a member of the National Front, but insisted: "This was a purely free-enterprise operation. The Front had nothing to do with it." Mrs Dyer added: "Our whole point is stopping immigration as a first priority and then arranging a phased repatriation of the 10 million coloured and Irish people living in our midst."

LOTION

She went on: "It's a shame really that women of our sort have to resort to these methods to bring our grievances to the notice of the British public.

But the women have got to do something. The men of this country are clapped-out."

They are too busy spending afternoons slathering lotion on their faces. It's just about the end when Henry Cooper appears on television advertising beauty lotion."

Fellow-bomber Mrs Margaret Wright, blonde 41-year-old wife of a wealthy builder, warned: "There won't be the last time."

In her rambling stone-built mansion in Keighley, Yorks, she declared:

"Our aim is to underline the concern of everyone in this country at the new Government White Paper on race relations."

"The British race is in decline because of carefully-planned policies imposed by a minority of liberal-minded dictators."

Mrs Wright's husband George also owns a castle in southern Spain with Spanish妾室.

Outside the house a Union Jack fluttered from a flagstaff.

Back to front...

A NATIONAL Front spokesman said last night that several of the flour bombers are members of the party. But the official, Mr John Reed, said: "Their action was unofficial and we knew nothing about it."



READY... Mrs McBriar with a pack of her favourite ammunition.

I'M VIOLENT SAYS FLOUR GIRL GRAN

By CLIVE BOLTON

GRANNY Violet Briggs—just five feet tall in her stocking-tight—giggled last night: "It was the best fun I've had in years."

Her well-aimed flour bomb was bank on target at Newham Town Hall.

She beamed: "When it hit Mr Jenkins I felt 10 feet tall."

"I don't care if he uses me for assault... it was worth going to clink for."

She added: "I'm not a

member of the National Front—I'm too vicious for them."

Mrs Briggs, aged 61, from Southall, West London, went to the meeting armed with her "Homes for Our Own" banner. She said:

"I was sitting in a pub before the meeting sipping a Guinness when a woman asked me: Are you game to throw a bag of flour?"

And I said I'd love to. I certainly wasn't paid



Mrs Briggs.

We went into the hall with the bags under our coats.

A woman and I stood up and rushed to the stage. I was so annoyed at that smile on Mr Jenkins' face."

Afterwards, Mrs Briggs and the other four girls strolled across to the pub for a celebration drink.

"I was so delighted. I did a dance," she said. "And I'd only had one Guinness."

'Mum's Army' makes race protest

An entirely unofficial demonstration by 6 housewives, most of them National Front members, won big headlines last month.

The demonstration was a protest against the new Government race laws coming into force, and it was directed against Home Secretary Roy Jenkins when he spoke at Newham Town Hall on September 11th.

As Mr. Jenkins spoke he was pelted by 'bombs' containing flour, soot and manure.

Of all the reports that followed the incident, the most amusing was in *The Sun*, which we reprint on this page.

One of the ladies, Mrs. Violet Briggs, is reported as saying that she is "too vicious" to be a member of the NF.

N.F. MARCH IN EAST END



FRONT OF NF MARCH
Note anti-mugging banner

THE NATIONAL FRONT staged its first big march through London's East End last month. The march took place through the streets of Hackney and was in protest against the growing wave of mugging and the ineptitude of the Government in the face of it.

As soon as the march was announced, left-wing groups, as is now their habit, began to organise frenziedly to prevent it taking place. Thousands of left-wingers were imported into London for the afternoon and then presented as the "irate citizens of Hackney protesting spontaneously against fascist provocation". The left lined the NF march route spewing

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We hope in turn that they will appreciate how irritating it is for us not to be informed of this fact in good time.

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We can rectify this if our customers, when they have not received their copies by at least the middle of the month, inform us by a quick phone call. We will send off a substitute package.

We cannot rectify anything if the customer does not bother to inform us in time.

obscenities throughout the march, and also on one or two occasions tried a feeble blocking of the roadway, which was easily dealt with by the police.

The march ended with a rousing meeting at which the speakers were Derek Day, Frank Simpson, Martin Webster, John Tyndall and Kingsley Read. David Bruce acted as Chairman.

The most successful part of the day's proceedings was the excellent collection, which raised over £700. This was particularly good for an outdoor event.

PROXY VOTES

As mentioned last month, the forthcoming National Front Annual General Meeting on October 11th is an event that will be of crucial importance to the future of the party. The principal reason for this is that a number of resolutions affecting the basic structure and Constitution of the party will be placed before those present for their verdict. These resolutions will include proposals for new methods of electing the party Chairman and National Directorate and changes in the manner in which the Directorate is constituted.

There are strong feelings within the party on these issues, and it is to be expected that those who represent differing points of view will seek to mobilise the very maximum support for their respective sides, including the soliciting of proxy votes from those members unable to attend.

This is a perfectly legitimate procedure and we do not criticise it. We do, however, urge upon those members whose proxy votes are being sought to examine carefully the key resolutions on the agenda for the meeting (which will be circulated to all branches beforehand) and to be quite clear that those to whom they are entrusting their proxy votes will exercise those votes on the resolutions in the manner that they would wish.

We also urge upon all those who wish to vote, either by personal attendance or by proxy, to ensure that their subscriptions are paid up for the current year, otherwise their votes will be invalid.

NF
puts
Britain
First

The National Front is Britain's fastest-growing party which says: "Put Britain and the British people first!". It is the true voice of the British people. Its main policies have been proved by one opinion poll after another to represent the views of the great majority of the British people. Find out more about the National Front by completing this form and sending it to: *The Secretary, National Front, 50 Parsons Road, Croydon CR0 2QF, Surrey. (Tel 01-684 3730)*

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So invest in your country's future. Send a donation to the National Front Fighting Fund today. It will be money well spent.

Karl Marx: history's greatest con man

WE ALL KNOW the kind of people who call themselves Marxists, and we all know of the untold misery these people have caused the world, but how many of us know the real truth about Karl Marx himself? It is the story of a cheat, a liar and a thief. Above all it is the story of the greatest confidence trickster in history.

One thing we do know about Marx is that every winter he suffered from the most terrible boils. These he would smother in creosote, arsenic or opium. When these failed to work, he found occasional comfort in exchanging 16th century pornography with his friend Engels, because, like the late President Allende of Chile, both considered themselves experts on the subject.

But boils, opium and porn apart, what was it about this man Marx that over the years has accounted for so much horror and the deaths of countless millions of innocent people?

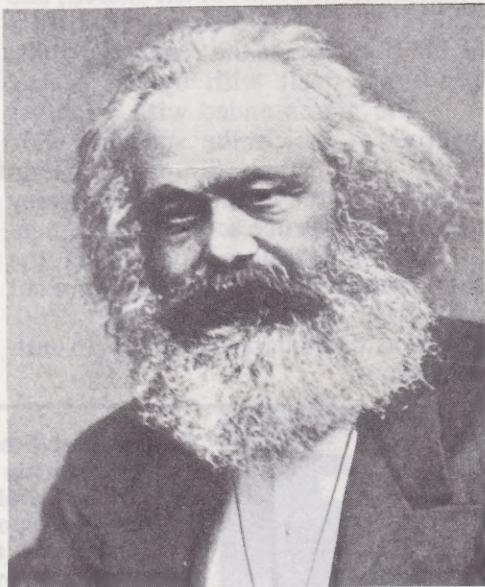
Essentially Marx was an impostor turned into a revolutionary by pure force of circumstances. He was born at Treves in 1818 of a respected Prussian Jewish family called Mordecai which had been converted to Protestantism. He was undoubtedly his father's favourite, and was doted upon during his stay at Berlin University. Unfortunately his father's money was never quite enough for our Karl, and while at Berlin he was continually forced to borrow large sums of money from his fellow students. Sometimes, according to his friend Lasalle, the other students were unable to come up with the required amount of cash, and then Karl would fly into a rage and call them "Black Yids". — Charming language indeed coming from the future father of multi-racialism!

In all truth, money was always a big problem with Karl, and it is recorded that during slack periods at Berlin he would spend hours over involved and macabre calculations, working out just how many members of his family would have to die before he inherited the family fortune. Later on in life, according to Charles Schneider, one of Karl's uncles was on his death-bed. Karl owed his uncle a particularly large sum, and was therefore very pleased to write to his friend Engels, "If the dog dies, at least I shall be free of debt!" Engels in return replied, "Congratulations on your good fortune. Here's hoping his end comes soon!"

So why did Karl need all this money? Was it to help the poor downtrodden masses? Oh no, he never had much time for them

from the day that a gang of British workers, angered by his intellectual arrogance, pelted him with eggs at the door of a London pub. In fact all of his money went on one thing and on one thing only. Karl Mordecai was a compulsive gambler and his favourite form of gambling was on the stock exchange. In 1864 alone he managed to get rid of no less than £2,000 in the various centres of capitalism which we are told he despised so much. Not bad at all for the inventor of "The Theory of Inevitable Pauperism"!

Marxism was for others, not for Karl himself. In those days anyone who was anyone made sure that they were seen "taking the waters" at the fashionable spa resorts, accompanied of course by the very



MARX

cream of Victorian high society. This was Karl's world; not for him the dingy cotton mills of Lancashire or the sweat shops of London's East End. Like many present day university marxists, Karl loved the workers but at a safe distance.

He had not been in England very long when he decided that his name sounded just a little bit too common for the kind of people he was mixing with. From there on he took to calling himself Dr. Charles Marx, and as if to emphasize the point, started wearing a monocle — although his eyesight was perfect.

Some years after, he married, not as one might have thought to a poor oppressed

factory girl, but to the aristocratic Jenny von Westphalen. In fact his one and only proletarian act throughout this whole period was to father a child by their working-class maid, Helen Delmuth, and even then there is no record of his ever paying a penny towards the child's upkeep.

It is quite true that a good deal of Marx's life was spent in dire poverty, and there is little doubt that his six legitimate children (three of which died of neglect) would testify to the fact. What is seldom said however, is that his poverty was entirely self-imposed in that he flatly refused to take a job of any kind. His flat in Dean Street, Soho, was like a pig-sty, and people who saw it remarked that the man lived like an animal.

Once you start borrowing, it is difficult to stop, and ideas can be borrowed as easily as money. It is a fact that many of the thoughts and phrases attributed to Marx were not his at all. Marat, for example, was the author of "The workers have nothing to lose but their chains," and it was Blanqui who came up with "The dictatorship of the proletariat". Even the classic slogan "Workers of the world unite!" was the brainchild of Karl Schappers, not Karl Marx . . . Ah, you will say, there is always *Das Kapital*, and indeed there is: 2227 pages in all and weighing over 8lbs. Unfortunately it was never finished by Marx himself, and would never have been had it not been for Engels, who not only wrote many of the chapters but also corrected Karl's mistakes.

The exact same thing can be said of the original *Communist Manifesto* which is always attributed to Marx. In fact this was primarily the work of two groups known as the Ligue des Justes and the Illumines de Weishaupt. Its publication was financed by a certain Jean Lafitte whose only claim to fame is that he was a notorious black slaver and arms dealer. Marx's own contribution was negligible, and when it was finally published in 1848 Marx's name did not even appear on the cover.

So there is our revolutionary trio. Dr. Charles Marx, with his taste for high society; Frederick Engels, friend of the Rothschilds and co-proprietor of the Manchester cotton firm of Ermel & Engels; and Jean Lafitte, slave trader and death dealer. Who can deny that these three make apt leaders for the unwashed dead-beats who currently march under their blood-soaked red banner?

Marxism, like its founders, is evil through and through. It is a creed formulated out of greed and power-lust by men with no scruples or human decency. It has contributed nothing to the world except pain and suffering, and it has turned the people of many once proud nations into slaves.

The Marxists would dearly love to enslave us too. WE MUST ENSURE THAT THEY ARE NEVER ALLOWED TO SUCCEED!